BALTIMORE CARDS

Pianos. Pianos.



GOLD MEDAL FOR 1867 Has just been awarded to OHARLES M. STIEFF, For the Best Pianos now made over Baltimor Philadelphia and New York Pianos by the

MARYLAND INSTITUTE. OFFICE AND WAREROOM NO. 7 NORTH LIBERTY ST., near Baltimore street, BALTIMORE, MD.

STIEFF'S PIANOS have all the latest improved ments, including the AGRAFFE TREBLE, lyory Fronts, and the Improved French Action, fully warranted for Five Years, with the privilege of exchange within 12 months if not entirely satisfactory to ourchaser.

of exchange within 12 months if not entirely satisfactory to purchaser.

Second hand Pianos and Parlor Organa always on hand, from \$50 to \$300.

Referees who have our Pianos in use:—
Gen. R. E., Lee, Lexington, Virginia. Gen. Rolt. Ranson, Wilmington, N. C. John Burns, Dr. L. C. Cordell, Warren Eby, John B. Packett, Charlestown, Thos M. Ishell of Jefferson county, L. B. Burns, of Clarke county, Mrs. Schwartswelder, Mozart Musical Association of Winchester.

TERMS LIBERAL. A call is solicited.

April 14, 1865.—o. d. Oct. 2. April 14, 1868-o. d. Oct. 2

> GREAT SALE! GREAT SALE OF CLOTHING.

5,000 PAIR OF PANTS from \$2 to \$6. 5,000 PAIR OF PANTS from \$2 to \$6. 5,000 PAIR OF PANTS from \$2 to \$6. 5.000 VESTS from \$1.50 to \$3. 5.000 VESTS from \$1.50 to \$3

1,000 BUSINESS SUITS, \$-2 to \$20. 1,000 BUSINESS SUITS, \$-12 to \$20. 1,000 BUSINESS SUITS, \$-12 to \$-20. 1,000 BUSINESS SUITS, \$-12 to \$-20.

500 DRESS SUITS, \$15 to \$25. 500 DRESS SUITS, \$15 to \$25. 500 DRESS SUITS, \$15 to \$25.

OUR IMMENSE STOCK AT PANIC PRICES-Our Immense Stock of Clothing. Our Immense Stock of Clothing. Our Immense Stock of Clothing AT REDUCED PRICES.

Remember the Goods must be Sold. Remember the Goods must be Sold. THESE GOODS MUST BE SOLD.

AT MARBLE HALL. MARBLE HALL CLOTHING HOUSE 1,000 BEST WHITE SHIRTS from \$2 to \$2.50 1,000 BEST WHITE SHIRTS from \$2 to \$2.50

CLOTHING, CLOTHING. CLOTHING, CLOTHING, CLOTHING, CLOTHING, CLOTHING.

OF Bear in mind these Goods must be sold with-out regard to Cost at MARBLE HALL. SMITH, BROS. & CO. 38 and 49 West Baltimore street. January 5, 1869-19.

s. H UGH. J. G. RIDE C. UR. N. R. LANGDON. HOUGH, RIDENOUR & LANGDON, Commis'n Merchants.

No 124 South Bataw Street, [OPPOSITE BILT. O. L. I. DEPOT.]

BALTIMORE. Fish, Plaster, Guano, and the various Pertilizers and Farming Implements, promptly filled. REFERENCES:

HOPKINS, HAANDEN & KEMP, Bultimore. Hopkins, Haanden & Kemp, Baitmore.

Canny, Gilpin & Co.,

Brooks, Fainys. ock & Co.,

Pensiman & Bao.,

Daniel Miller, Pres. Nat. Exc. Bank, Bal'more

C. W. Button, Esq., Lynchburg, Va.

Davis, Rorea & Co., Petersburg, Va.

R. H. Miller, Alexandria, Va.

W J. ARMSTRONG, J. E. CHADWICE. H. K. HOPPMAN, HOFFMAN, STALEY & CO.,

August 20, 1565-17.

WHOLESALE GROCERS. LIQUOR

Commission Merchants. 45 South Howard Street, Between Lombard and Pratt Streets.

BALTIMORE. roduce, solicited. January 26, 1869-1y.

HORTICULTURAL WAREROOMS. No. 2, North Eulaw Street, BALTIMORE.

GARDEN SEED, FLOWER SEED, FLOWERING AND Vogetable Plants.

THE advertiser would respectfully advertise the THE advertiser would respectfully advertise the public that he has received his stock of SEEDS. IMPLEMENTS, BULBS and PLANTS and would name, in part, the following Soeds, &c.:

Asparagus, Beans, Beet, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Carrot, Celery, Carn, Cocumber, Egg. Plant, Lettue, Melon, Onion, Salsify, Pursulp, Peas, Tomato, Herbs, &c., &c.

Plows, Cultivators, Pruning Shears, Castings, &c., Garden Tools, Pansey Seed, Phlex, Asters, Carnations, &c., Roses, Verbenes, Helistrepes, Geraniums, Foschias, Stocks, and Fruit and Ornamental Trees, and all kinds of Vegetable Plants in season.

acason

Of The state only store in town where the Farmer, Gardener and Amateur Florist one get all they may want. FRANK L. MORLING.

Florist, Seedman and Nurseryman. April 7, 1863.

> Howard House, Nos 5 & 7 North Howard Street, (Two Doors from Baltimore Street,) BALTIMORE.

THIS Hotel has recently been enlarged, thorough-out; and is now capable of accommodating over 800 guests. Under the management of the present proprietors, it has attained a popularity excelled by no Hotel in the country. Everything which can conduce to the comfort of guests, is furnished with an unsparing hand; and the Howard House offers accommodations to the travelling public equal to any other nest class Hotel in the United States. BATHS, BILLIARD ROOM, BAR, ETC.,

TERMS.—\$3.00 PER DAY.

N. P. SEWELL. WALTER CROOK, JR.,

220 West Baltimore Street, BALTIMORE, Dealer in and Manufacturer of Window Curtains.

Upholstery Goods, Venitian Blinds, WINDOW SHADES.

MATTRESSES & BEDDING Furnished at Short Notice. March 24, 1868-1y.

CALCIUM Oil and Burners, now for sale at L. DINKLE'S Jewelry Store.



VOL. 21.

CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1869.

NO. 25.

BALTIMORE CARDS.

[BERNARD MCGINN J. H. WINDSOR & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps & Straw Goods. Nos. 7 & 9 N. HOWARD ST.

BALTIMORE, MD. May 12, 1868-1y.

M. TREIBER, THOMAS S. BEALL. JAMES I. WADDELL, Maryland. West Va. North Carolina. Treiber, Beall & Co. IMPORTERS English and German Hardware, AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS AMERICAN HARDWARE,

No. 19 German Street, BALTIMORE. Speciality.-Wade & Butcher's Celebrated Edge September 1, 1863-tf.

CHAS. M. CHRISTAIN,

Geo. W. B. Bartlett, SUCCESSOR TO R. HICKLEY & BRO., Dealer in

Foreign & Domestic Hardware. NO. 8 NORTH HOWARD STREET, Opposite the Howard House BALTIMORE, MD.

Orders from the trade solicited. Goods sold figures, and on accommodating terms. June 30, 1868-1y.

GEO. R. COFFROTH & CO., Commission and Wholceale Dealers in Tobacco, Snuffs & Cigars. 330 BALTIMORE STREET, Second Door West of Howard,

BALTIMORE, MD.

BECKHAM, GWIN & CO. Commis'n Merchants, NO. 70 SOUTH STREET,

BALTIMORE, MD. January 5, 1569 - 1y.

Maraldhy Heouse, A. B. MILLER, PROPRIETOR BALTIMORE, MD. July 30, 1567-1y\*.

FALL, 1863. LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF MENS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING.

WE have stocked our retail department with a full time of Mens', Boys', and Children's Suits, at prices to suit all classes of buyers.

FALL OVERCOATS at from \$7, \$9, \$10 and \$12 to \$14.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT:

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES

AND VESTINGS,
In large variety to relect from for measure.
Full line of Men's, and Boys' FURNISHING
GOODS. NOAH WALKER & CO., Washington Building, 165 and 167, W. Baltimore street, January 5, 1869-ly. Baltimore, Md.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

· [Joseph Thappell. WHITE & TRAPNELL, Charlestown, W. Va.

Charlestown, W. Va.
Will.L Practice in the Courts of Jefferson and adjoining Counties of Virginia and West Virginia. Prompt attention given to all business entrugted to them.
January 12, 1869-6m.

THUS. C. GHEEN.1 GREEN & LUCAS. Attorneys at Law.

HAVING associated ourselves as partners, we will practice in Jefferson and adjoining Coun-6G-Offices at Charlestown, Shepherdstown and Leesburg. September 22, 1863-tf.

EDWARD C. FREEL. Attorney at Law PRACTICES in the Courts of JEFFERSON,
EFFICKELEY, and MORGAN Counties. He
will have the advantage of consultation with and
advice of Messrs, GREEN & UCAS, in all business entrusted to him.

§3-Office, opposite Entler's Hotel Shepherdstown, West Va.

November 6, 1867-tf. ISAAC FOUKE. Attorney at Law, Charlestown, Jefferson County, PRACTICES in the Courts of Jefferson, Berkeley and Morgan Counties, W. Virginia, and in those of Londoun, Frederick and Clark Counties, Virginia; also in the United States District Court cases in Pankruptey.

July 30, 1567-1y. WM. H. TRAVERS. ATTORNEY AT LAW, Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia, WILL practice in the District Courts of the United States for the District of West V.rginia.

Particular attention paid to cases in Bankruptcy. ANDREW HUNTER. SOLICITOR IN MATTERS OF BANK-

RUPTCY. AVING specially prepared for the business; Courts; will prosecute, diligently, all applications for the benefit of the late Bankrupt law, committed

to him.

[C)- He will regularly attend the Federal Court at Clarksburg, and elsewhere as the cases may require. Charlestown, July 16, 1867—tf.

New Era, Martinsburg, and Winchester Times, copy each 3 times.

Resident Dentist.



DR. J. V. SIMMONS. BEING permanently located in Charlestown, Va., offers his services in every branch of his profession. Freezing or Narcotic Spray used in ex-G-Charges very moderate. July 23, 1867-1y. cting Teeth.

PROFESSIONAL CARD. DR. N. ANDERSON WARE. OFFERS his Professional services to the citizens of Lectown and vicinity.

Office at the residence of Mr. Geo. W. Nicely, April 7, 1863-1y.- F. P. DR. C. T. RICHARDSON.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. CHARLESTOWN. Nor Messages left at his residence, or at the Drug store of Aisquith & Bro,, will receive prompt at-December 24, 1867 - 6ms

# Spirit of Jefferson.

BENJAMIN F. BEALL, Editor.

CHARLESTOWN, VA.

Tuesday Morning, February 23, 1809.

Wonderful Discovery of a Supposed Antediluvian Human Skeleton. Day before yesterday, while the quarrymen employed by the Sauk Rapids water Power

Company were engaged in quarrying rock for the dam which is being erected across the Mississippi at this place, they found inbedded in the solid granite rock, the remains of a human being of gigantic stature. About seven feet below the surface of the ground and about three feet and a half beneath the upper stratum of the rock, the remains were evidently been placed in the quadrangular grave which had been dug out of the solid rock to receive the last remains of this antediluvian giant. The grave was twelve feet in length, four feet wide, and about three feet in depth, and is to-day at least two feet below the present level of the river. The remains are completely petrified, and are of gigantic dimensions. The head is massive, measures thirty one and one-half inches in circumference, but low in the osfrontis, and very flat on top. The femur measures twenty-six and a quarter inches, and the fibula twenty five and a-half, while the body is equally long in proportion. From the crown of the head to he sole of the foot, the length is ten feet nine and a half inches. The measure around the chest is fifty nine and a half inches. This giant must have weighed at least nine hundred pounds when covered with a reasonable amount of flesh. The petrified remains—and there is nothing left but the naked bones—now weighs three hundred and four and a quarter pounds. The thumb and fingers on the left hand, and the left foot from the ankle to the toes, are gone; but all the other parts are perfect. Over the sepulchre of the dead was placed a large flat limestone rock that remained perfectly separated from the surrounding granite rock. These wonderful remains of an autediluvian, gigantic race are in the possession of a gentleman who has started with it to his residence East. This gentle-man, it is said, will hear all that can be said on the subject by the learned men, among whom is General Thomas. It is thought that many more skeletens will be found during the process of excavating the granite rocks in this place. Some seem to think that these remains were deposited in this sarcophagus prior to the formation of the present strata of rocks that now abound here; but this is mere conjecture. [ Saule Rapids Sentinel.

Exit of Messrs. Breckinridge and Benjamin from the Confederacy.

There are a few facts connected with the escape of General Breckinridge and Mr. Benjamin from the Confederacy which are perhaps not generally known. After the surrender of General Lee's army, both General Breckinridge and Mr. Benjamin made their way to Florida. General B. struck the State near Monticello, where he found friends who assisted him in getting to Marion county, from whence he hoped to find an opportunity to get out of the country. General Breckinridge spent a number of days in hunting and visiting with his friends in Marion, but knowing that he could not remain there long, his friends procured a small metalic boat, in which he and his companions, Colonel Wilson and Cap tain Wood, and the General's faithful servant soon found themselves ascending the St. John's river. The party, after much toil, reached New Smyrna, where they found a schooner, which carried they safely to Nassau, N. P. The General was known as Colonel

Cabel. Mr. Benjamin also struck Florida near Monticello, where he met friends who assisted him on to the vicinity of this place. Here Mr. Benjamin hoped to find some way to Cuba, or one of the Bahama Islands; but there was a strict watch kept by the United States troops stationed here, and there were but a few boats left on the coast. But Mr. Benjamin finally procured a small boat at Manatee, upon which the ex-United States Senater and Ex-Confederate States Secretary of State embarked as cook, and in a few days found himself under the protecting folds of the British flag. Mr. Benjamin passed him-self off as a land hunter, named Howard.— There is quite an amusing little anecdote connected with Mr. Benjamin during his stay with a friend of ours, in this vicinity but we

refrain from making it public. [Florida Peninsular.

SCARLATINA .- From the last monthly report of the Superintendent of Health in Providence, R. I., it appears that the disease has shown itself there also, to a rather alarming

extent. The Superintendent says: "In the first seven days of the month there were 7 death from scarlatina; 8th to 14th days, 9 deaths; 15th to 21st, 10 deaths; 22d to 28th, 7 deaths; and 2 deaths in the last three days of the month. We are in the midst of an epidemic of the disease. After an almost entire absence of mortality from scarlatina for two years, it began to be prevalent early in 1868. There were one or two deaths in each month of that year until August. There were 4 deaths in each of the months of August, September and October; 7 deaths in November, 14 in December, and 35 in January. The epidemic will undoubtedly spread through the city, and will continue through the present year, growing less severe

in warm weather." He adds: "The best authorities do not consider scarlatina contagious. It undoubtedly spreads through some epidemic influence independent of contagion." But he recommends the use of carbonic acid by way of precaution, as a preventive; if not as a disinfectant.

OUTRAGEUS CRUELTY .- A fiend, named Benjamin Poscy, living on Oil Creek, Braxton county, in this State, recently drove his wife's mother, aged ninety-eight from his house. The poor old creature started for a neighbor's farm, but perished on the way. She left her son in law's house on Saturday, and on the following Tuesday her dead body was found beneath a mountain path, frozen stiff, and partially devoured by hogs. There is some talk of lynching Posey, but thus far he has not been arested.

#### Distillation.

The origin of this art is extremely obscure. It appears that when at sea, the Phonicians used, in extreme cases, to get potable water by boiling that of the sea, and collecting the steam in sponges. It is also related that a monk of the name of Marcus, who belonged to the suit of St. Re mi, collected the vapor boiling wine in a piece of Jannel, and squeezed it out upon the wounds of the soldiers at the siege of Rheims ; with the same liquid mixed with honey, he would make a cordial for the dying, and it seems the great Clovis himself did not disdain taking it. When alembies were discovered, is not exactly known, but it is certain that in the 18th century Arnaud de Villeneuve, or Arnaldo Villanovano, Professor of Medicine at Montpelier, was the first to improve the rude apparatus then in use for distillation, an art which he seriously studied and promoted. He wrote several volumes on his labors, and states among other things that found imbedded in the sand, which had by a chemical process, there may be extracted from wine a liquid which has neither its color nor its usual effects. This wine water is a water of immortality, since it prolongs the days of man, dissipates precant humors, revives the heart and keeps up youth. It cures colie, dropsy, paralysis, &c. Arnaldo died 1313, leaving his MSS. to his pupil, Raymond Lulie, who became the most celebrated alchemist of Middle ages. . He continued his master's researches, and soon succeeded in obtaining five spirit or alcohol.

Having fallen in love with a beautiful maiden, and paid his addresses to her for some time in vain, she at length discovered to him the fact that she was suffering from an incurable cancer. He was so struck with horror at this that he entered a monastery, not, however, without directing her to dress the sore with alcohol. The remedy proved of no avail, but this was the first instance of the new liquid being applied to the healing art. Distillation soon spread and the wines of the Charentes were subjected to it about the fifteenth century, but various ordinances and police regulations soon restricted the art to a few privileged persons. The distillers and vinegar manufacturers were incorporated by Louis XII in 1514, and invested the sole right of making brandy and spirits of wine.

### An Amorous Coon.

Two or three nights ago, says the Wash ngton Express, the inmates of a fashionable boarding-house, not a thousand miles from the avenue, were startled by the piercing screams of a female in distress. Owing to the many robberies and burglaries which have occurred of late, it was naturally supposed that thieves had effected an entrance. Pistols, boot-jacks, and pokers were instantly brought into requisition, and a charge made upon the door of the room from whence the cries issued. The door having been burst open, a young lady (whose name, of course, we omit) was seen by the moonlight crouching in a corner, pale and trembling. As soon as she could recover her breath, she stated that when she had put out the gas and retired, she was startled at hearing some one breathing near her face. As she sprang from the bed, she received a severe blow on the cheek and immediately cried for assistance. Blood flowing from the lady's cheek corroborated the assertion, and a search was immediately instituted. The midnight miscreant could not possibly have gotten out of the room, as the door was locked and the window hree stories from the ground. The closet and every nook and cranny were searched without avail, but when the curtains of the bay window were pulled aside, revealed to wondering eyes was the form of a large he coon, which, with gleaming eyes and spiteful snarl, held his fore-paws out for a set-to with anybody. The mystery was solved, and his coonship ejected. He was a pet of the son of the landlady, and had escaped from his care in the vard, and indulging in the propensity of all coons, to be up in the world, had gone up stairs and laid himself down for a comfortable snooze, when he was interrupted by the fair occupant of the bed. Whereupon, he resented the breaking of his slumbers by boxing her cheek with his paw.

A REMARKABLE SMALL POX REMEDY .-A correspondent of the Stockton (Cal.) Her-

ald writes as follows: I herewith append a recipe, which has ben used to my knowledge in hundreds of cases. It will prevent or cure the small pox though the pitings are filling. When Jenner discovered cow pox in England, the world of science hurled an avalanche of fame upon his head, but when the most scientific school of medicine in the warld-that of Paris-published this recipe as a panacer for small pox, it passed unheeded. It is unfailing as fate, and conquers in every instance. It is harmless when taken by a well person. It will also cure sorlet fever. Here is the recipe as I have used it, and cured my children of scarlet fever; here it is as I have used it to cure the small pox; when learned physicians said the patient must die, it cured : Sulphate of zinc, one grain; foxglove, (digitalis,) one grain; half a teaspoonful of sugar; mix with two tablespoonful of water. When thoroughly mixed, add four ounces of water. Take a spoonful every hour. Either disease will disappear in twelve hours. For a child, smaller doses, according to age. If counties would compel their physicians to use this, there would be no need of pesthouses. If you value advice and experience, use this for that ter-

CAREFULLY BROUGHT UP .- A pious old clergyman, while wending his way to his church one Sunday morning, caught sight of the two sons of one his parishioners, going into the woods, evidently for the purpose of hunting. Feeling certain that anything like direct remonstrance with the young gentlemen themselves would scarcely turn them from their ways, he waited until after preaching, and sought the old gentleman, their father. After recounting the circumstances of meeting Billy and Sammy as he had done, he closed an affecting appeal by inquiring of their father why they had not been brought up in the fear of the Lord? Fear of the Lord, Parson,-fear of the Lord! Why they hev! They're so 'feard

without double bar'l'd shot-guns on their shoulders!" - A Georgia paper says that many of the farmers of that State have now stored away in their money boxes, all the way from \$1,-000 to \$8,000 and \$10,000-the proceeds of last year's crops.

of him now they dassent go out on Sunday

# POETICAL.

[For the Spirit of Jefferson.] DARK HOURS. BY WILLIE B. HISGINS.

Deep down in my heart there's sorrow and grief,
And a feeling akin to despair,
In the shimmering light of the moon I trace,
The pictured form of a fair young face,
And I moan in the still night air.

Idream of the years long past,
Of the home that once was mine,
Of the fleeting dream of my early love,
Of the eyes which looked like the skies above And which found in my heart a shrine

I dream of the fair young bride,
Which once to my heart I press'd,
Of the days of hiss of the honied kias,
But the dream has fled, and the bride I miss,
And I long for eternal rest.

Sorrow, and grief, and pain,
Long, long, have held me in thrall;
The friends of my youth have passed away.
There's nought of them lett but the mouldering clay, And I wait but the Master's call.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

A Newspaper Correspondent at a Fair. A correspondent of the Louisvill Domocrat

gives a bit of his experience as follows: My last letter was dated at Chicago. don't expect to date another from that enterprising city. My malevolent star has been in the ascendant, else I should never have wandered out to Chicago. I had no particular busi-ness there, only to fish, and was under the impression that I could catch them in a bucket at hydrants, utterly forgetting all about the great lake tunnel.

My first visit to Chicago was in my tender years, in 1856. It was a time when Chicago took such a rise, by means of jack screws.-By these machines they raised the entire city, louse by house, some two or three feet,

I know all about various confidence games, but consider myself just as likely to be taken in by the simplest of them as the veriest of Posey county greenhorns. How oft these sharpers must have bewailed their bad luck at my not having plenty of money.

With all my experience I dropped into a fair, held for the benefit of some confounded society or other. I thought I would expend a dollar or two. So I bought myself a ticket and slid in. I went to a table where refreshments were sold, and called for some oysters, ehicken salad and coffee. A beautiful siren with big black eyes, little white hands and a most bewitching mouth spread the edibles before me. I don't know how it was, but I felt a strong affinity for that ministering angel at once. While eating and drinking, and devouring her with mine eyes in the meantime, we struck up a scattering conversation. At last I arose and handed her a five dollar bill. She put it in a little box and forgot to give me my change, but instead thereof a sweet

smile, unto me saying: "Are you a stranger in Chicago?" "Yes, madam, I am from Kentucky."

"Is it possible? I am a Kentuckian also." "Ah! I knew it." The reply was whispered, but it produced a faint blush, a drooping of the beautiful eyelashes, and a gratified smile. "Would you like to walk around the room

and look over our fancy articles?" quoth the "If you will show me," quoth the spooney. She took my arm, and raising herself by it

to her toes, she murmured, "we are not strangers, you know." Go away, Grant with your presidency, I would not change places with you this minute. Nor with Colfax who was married this morning. Go away jack screws. You cant raise

me any higher. We wandered through that room talkingsweetly talking, of things that had been-of things that were-and of things that might Pretty soon we came to a silver tea set that was to be raffled off. Would I take a chance? Of course I would.

Then a wonderful cake, with a valuable ing in it, appealed to the cupidity of the chance takers. I was persuaded to take a chance in the cake. And so the things went on until I concluded that if I took many more chances my chances for getting home would be rather slim. So I refused to tempt fortune any further.

Anon a costly work box met our eyes, but I bravely resisted all appeals, until the little black-eyed scoundrel took me on a new tack. Leaning heavily on my arm, and absolutely resting her cheek on my shoulder, with those wicked eyes and silvery tongue, she said:

" Won't you take a chance for ME?" Oh, well, Hutcher, folks preach about the fall of Adam, but I never blame him, though I don't think the old fellow had half the excuse I had. I needn't tell you that. I took that chance, and kept on taking chances for the unprincipled and beautiful wretch that had me in tow until I had not a dollar left. Yes I was pennyless, and then it began to dawn upon me that the young lady was working for the success of the Fair, and that I had made a first class fool of myself as usual.

There I was bankrupt in money, in self respect. I had been robbed - yes robbed, for what s the difference between a pair of Derringer's and a pair of black eyes and a robbery? You part with your money because you can't help it. I know that society looks with lenient eyes upon these female guerrillas who haunt these charitable fairs, but it is my opinion when all the robbers come to take their final sentence, that little Chicago robber will take her place by the side of Jack Sheppard.

A CURIOUS EXPERIMENT .- Take a piece of pasteboard about five inches square, roll it into a tube with one end just large enough to fit around the eye, and the other end rather smaller. Hold the tube between the thumb and finger of the right hand (do not grasp it with the whole hand); put the large end close against the right eye, and with the left hand hold a book against the side of the tube. Be sure and keep both eyes open, and there will appear to be a hole through the book, and objects seem as if seen through the hole instead of through the tube. The right eye sees through the tube and the left eye sees the book, and the two appearances are so confounded together that they cannot be separated. The left hand can be held against the tube instead of the book, and the hole will seem to be seen through the hand.

- "Ma' said Fred. 'I should rather be a wild turkey, and live my life out on the prairies, than be a tame turkey and be killed every

### A Fair Bargain.

Dr. B- had been unanimously called to preach to one of these societies, and had accepted the call; but, as usual, nothing had been said about his salary, or the time of his his monthly visit; and to arrange these matters he attended the next business meet-

ing of the body.
When the meeting had been organized, a prominent member of the church arose, and after congratulating the brethren on having secured the valuable services of Dr. Bproceeded to say that, as his pay would necessarily be small, it ought at least to be paid regularly, and that the church should now pledge to him some definite amount. He acknowledged that it was something of an innovation, but gave several good reasons why it should be done, and resumed his seat.

Another brother then took the floor, who, after surpassing the first in his compliments to Dr. B-, recurred to the subject of sal-ary. For his part, he said, he could not see the necessity nor the propriety of paying the brother's salary in this methodical way. He thought it much better that the whole matter should be left open, perfectly open. He thought it would answer to pay the money whenever it should happen to be in the treasury; that it was unnecessary to say now when the pryments would be made, or to pay the same amount every time. Some months the brother would be paid much, some little, and some nothing, perhaps; but he thought this way had a less sordid and worldly appearance, and he did not doubt that in the long run the paster would receive more by this method

than any other.

This talk struck the brethren present so favorably that, after a litle vacillation, the adopted the views of the speaker unanimously.

The next business in order was the choice of a Sabbath on which to have preaching, and this they agreed to submit entirely to the convenience of their pretor. Dr. \_\_\_\_, who had been an attentive listener to the whole of the debate concerning his salary, now arose to state on what Sabbath in the month he proposed to visit them.

After expressing great love for his new charge, and an ardent desire to be useful to them, he remarked that as to the day on which he should preach to them he deemed it unne-cessary to speak very definitely.

Some menths he would come on the first

Sabbath, some on the second, some on a weekday, and some not at all. There was no use in having cast iron rules about a matter of this kind; it was inconvenient, and he thought, unprofitable. They had proposed to leave the matter open as regarded his salary, to which he had no objection; and, for his part, he really thought it best to leave it open at both ends -cntirely open. Having thus amazed and horrified his auditors, he quietly sat down. This speech wounded the feelings of the

brethren beyond measure. They sat still for some time, overcome with pique and mortification. But at last they acknowledged the corn, and agreed to pay the Doctor one hundred dollars per annum, and he agreed to preach every second Sabbath; and good feeling was restored.

# A French Story.

In 1769 a gentleman was passing, late at A man came up to him and said :

"Read this paper." He held his lautern and read as follows : Speak not a word when you this read. Or in an instant you'd he dead

Give up your money, watch and rings, With other valuable things— Then quick, in silence, you depart, Or, I with a knife will cleave your heart! Not being a man of much pluck, the affrighted gentleman gave up his watch and money rnd ran off. He soon gave the alarm,

and the highwayman was arrested. "What have you to say for yourself?" inquired the magistrate before whom the robber was arraigned. "That I am not guilty or robbery, though

I took the watch and money."
"Why not guilty?" asked the magistrate. "Simply because I can neither read por write. I picked up that paper just at the moment I met this gentleman with a lantern. Thinking it might be something valuable, I politely asked him to read it to me. He complied with my request, and presently handed me his watch and purse and ran. supposed the paper to be of great value to im, and he had thus liberally rewarded me

him, which act of politeness I was ready to perform." The gentleman accepted the plea of the

I noticed, said Franklin, a mechanic among

for finding it. He gave me no time to thank

#### robber, and withdrew his complaint. "No Secret, Doctor."

a number of others, at work on a house crecting but a little way from my office, who always appear to be in a merry humor; who had a kind and cheerful smile for every one he met. Let the day be ever so cold gloomy, or sunless, a happy smile danced like a sun-beam in his cheerful countenance. Meeting him one morning I asked him to tell me the secret of his happy flow of spirits. "No secret Dogtor" he replied, "I have got one of the best of wives, and when I go to work she has a kind word of encouragement; and when I go home she meets me with a smile and a kiss; and then tea is sure to be ready, and she has done so many little things to please me that I cannot find it in my heart to speak an unkind word to anybody." What influence has; women over the heart of man to soften and make it the foundation of good and pure emotions! Speak gently, then; a kind greeting, after the toils of the day are over, costs nothing and goes far towards making home happy and peaceful. Young wives, and girls, candidates for wives should keep this in mind; to older wives, experience may have already taught them this important lesson. And what we say to wives, we say also to husbands. A loving word and a kiss go very far with a A GENTLEMAN'S DIARY OF HIS WIFE'S

TEMPER .- Monday -- A thick fog; no seeing through it. Tuesday-Gloomy and very chilly; unreasonable weather. Wednesday-Frosty, at times sharp. Thursday—Bitter cold in the morning, red sunset, with flying clouds, portending hard weather. Friday—Storm in the morning, with peals of thunder; clear afterwards. Saturday-Gleams of sunshine, with a partial thaw, frost again at night .-Sunday-A slight southwester in the morning; calm and pleasant at dinner time; burricane and earthquake at night.

# -RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Spirit of Jefferson

One Square, Three Insertions. Each Continuance, One Square, One Month, One Square, Three Months, 5.00 8,00 15.00 One Square, Six Months, One Square, One Year, Ten Lines or less, constitute a Square.

### Tearly Advertisements by Special Contract. The Blessed Bible.

In Scotland, during the time of bloody persecution, when the soldiers were march-ing about the country, driving people from their homes, burning their houses, and putting many godly people to death, a pious father told his family that there were soldiers near, and they must hasten to the next village, where there was a strong old church the fugitives could use as a fort. So he told Jeanie to take the big Bible for her load, and that she must be very careful not to let it get wet, or lose it by the way; "For we could not live," said he, "without the good book." So she wrapped a gown around the Bible, and started with her father and mother each of

whom earried a child. They had to cross a brook, but they did not dare to go by the bridge, lest they should. be captured by the enemy. There was a place where they thought they could cross on some stepping stones, but on reaching the place it had become quite dark. So Jeanie's father waded across and carried the others one by one, until she was left quite alone. Jeaning was much afraid to be left there by herself, so she started to cross after her father, stepping carefully from stone to stone.

But presently her foot slipped and down she went to the bottom. .

At the same time up went her arms, holding the precious burden over head. The water came up to her waist, but bracing herself firmly against the rapid current, she walked bravely on across the stream and had nearly reached the shore, with her dear old book lifted as high as she could raise it, when she met her

father returning to bring her.

"Father," she cried, "you told me to take care of the dear old Bible, and I have done so." Just as she said this, they heard several pistol shots and the sound of approaching norsemen. They sood hid themselves in a little cleft of the rocks, and were not discovered. Jeanie married in after years, and now has

great great grand children living. The old Bible became hers after her father's death, and in it were written the names of her seven children. It is still, in very good condition, in the possession of some of her decendants. Jeanie never forgot that dreaded night when she carried the old Bible through the deep waters, and when she was dying she seemed to be dreaming of it, and said-"I am in the deep river—in the deep river, but I'll hold up the dear old Bible! There, take the book!" and she ceased to breathe.

## Cooking Food for Hogs.

There can be no question but that the cooks ing of food for hogs is the most economical way in which they can be fed. Giving them new corn is throwing away nearly, if not quite, half the value of the grain. Repeated experiments have demonstrated this truth, and any one who disbelieves concurrent testimony can try it for himself. Let a farmer feed cooked grain to one or two hogs, and raw corn or meal to the other, and his eye will detect

in two weeks' time the difference. A farmer who has tried this system for some years and with good success, proceeds as follows: Instead of having any corn ground, or indeed any other grain, it is all cooked in its natural state. Into a large kettie, which is filled and emptied each day, a mixture of night, over Pont Neuf, Paris, with a lantern. corn in the ear and potatoes, and sometimes rye, is put in proportion of about one-half bushel of potatoes to one bushel of cars of corn, and perhaps a peck of rye. The ears kettle, and then are boiled for an hour, and left to stand and steam from 8 o'clock at night till 6 o'clock in the merning. This preparation does for the day, and the next night a

new kettle is prepared.

The saving of this mode is this: The toll two quarts to the bushel, or one-sixteenth part of the whole; next the treuble of shelling the corn and carrying it to the mill; and third, you always have grain ready prepared on hand, and are not obliged to leave other work, often pressing, to get grain ground for your hogs

to eat.

My Mother. - Around the idea of one's mother, the mind of man clings with fond affection. It is the first dear thought stamped upon our infant hearts, when soft and capable of receiving the most profound impresions, all the after feelings are more or less light in comparison. Our passions and our wilfulness may lead us far from the objects of our filial love ; we may become wild, headstrong, and angry at her counsels or opposition, but when death has stilled her mor voice, and nothing but calm memory remains to recapitulate her memory and good deeds, affection like, a flower beaten to the ground by rude storms, raises has fixed and amiles amids her tears. Around that idea, we have said, the mind clings with fond affection; and even when the earlier period of our loss forces memory to be silent, fancy takes the place of remembrance, and twines the image of our departed parent, with a garland of graces, and beauties, and virtues, which we doubt not she possessed.

ADVANTAGE OF LEARNING A TRADE. The advice of Benjamin Franklin, to give every child a trade by which he can earn a living, if necessary, comes of an experience older than his. In some countries this has been the law, in others a common costom .-St. Paul, though educated in the law at tho feet of Gamaliel, also acquired the important Oriental handicraft of a tentmaker, by which he was able to earn his living while prosecuting his mission. It is a good and wise thing to do. You may be able to give your children fortunes, but "riches take to themselves wings." You may give them finished educations, and they may be gifted with extraordinary genius; but they may be placed in situations where no education and no talent may be so available as some humble, honest trade, by which they can get their living and be useful to others.

- New Orleans is full of general officers of the late Confederacy. Gen. Bragg is superintendent of the water works. Beauregard is President of the New Orleans and Jackson railread. Hood is in the commission business. Harry Hayes is a successful lawyer. General York plants near the city.

- The Hon James T. Brady, one of the most distinguished lawyers of New York, died of apoplexy in that city on the 9th inst-

- Why are twice eleven like twice ten? Because twice eleven are twenty-two and twice ton are twenty, too.